

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
CHARLOTTE DIVISION  
3:08MD1932-GCM**

**IN RE FAMILY DOLLAR  
FLSA LITIGATION**

**ORDER**

*Concerning Jackson v. Family Dollar  
Stores*

Case No. 3:08-cv-1939

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment and Memorandum in Support (Doc. No. 1040); Plaintiff’s Response in Opposition (Doc. No. 1069); and Defendant’s Reply (Doc. No. 1098). For the reasons set forth below, the motion is **GRANTED**.

**FACTS**<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff, Kim Wright, began working for Family Dollar in 2005 as an Assistant Store Manager and then moved into a Store Manager position.<sup>2</sup> (Doc. No. 1069, Wright Dep. at 48,

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<sup>1</sup> To the extent Plaintiff makes any factual assertions based on the decision in *Morgan v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, the court will disregard such assertions. The court will also disregard exhibits based on the *Morgan* case. In *Grace v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected Ms. Grace’s argument that the facts in *Morgan* and in her case were identical; similarly, this Court finds no basis to support the assumption that the facts between Plaintiff’s case and the *Morgan* case are the same. See *Grace v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, 637 F.3d 508 (4th Cir. 2011) (finding that potential variations between store size, store inventory, and the individual responsibilities of managers, as well as differences in managers’ performance of exempt and nonexempt duties and the supervisory activity of district managers, precluded Plaintiff’s argument that the facts in *Morgan* and in her case were identical).

<sup>2</sup> The Court notes that Plaintiff’s declaration was prepared after Plaintiff’s deposition and on many occasions directly contradicts her sworn testimony. Plaintiff cannot create a dispute about a fact contained in deposition testimony by referring to a subsequent affidavit of the deponent contradicting the deponent’s prior testimony, for “it is well established that a genuine issue of fact is not created where the only issue of fact is to determine which of the two conflicting versions of a party’s testimony is correct.” *Erwin v. United States*, 591 F.3d 313, 325 n.7 (4th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted) (quoting *Halperin v. Abacus Tec. Corp.*, 128 F.3d 191, 198 (4th Cir. 1997); see also *Waste Mgmt. Holdings, Inc. v. Gilmore*, 252 F.3d 316, 341 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001); *Rohrbough v. Wyeth Labs.*, 916 F.2d 970, 975-76 (4th Cir. 1990); *Barwick v. Celotex Corp.*, 736 F.2d 946, 960 (4th Cir. 1984). To the extent that Plaintiff’s deposition testimony and later affidavit are inconsistent, the Court will disregard the

52.) Wright was Store Manager of the Tucson, Arizona Store (Store 5982) from September 30, 2005 to July 6, 2006, aside from the time period of April 23, 2006 to May 27, 2006 when she was Store Manager at Store 5827. (*Id.*; Hartsell Decl. ¶ 4.) Wright worked at Stores 5982 and 5827 at all times during the relevant time period for her claims. (Doc. No. 1040).<sup>3</sup>

Family Dollar paid Wright a weekly salary of \$650 from September 30, 2005 to April, 2006, a weekly salary of \$661.50 from April 16, 2006 to April 29, 2006, and \$673.00 from April 30, 2006 to July 6, 2006. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 4.) Wright also earned bonuses of \$257.26 and \$1,450.32 during the relevant time period for her claims. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.) Nonexempt employees were not eligible for these bonuses, which were tied to the store's performance as measured at inventory time. (*Id.*) Wright worked an average of 55 hours per week as Store Manager at Store 5982 during the time period from September 30, 2005 to April 22, 2006 and from May 28, 2006 to July 6, 2006. (*Id.*) Wright worked an average of 46.31 hours per week as Store Manager at Store 5827 from April 23, 2006 to May 27, 2006. (*Id.*)

The record shows that of the fifteen nonexempt employees who worked at Wright's stores during the relevant time period, twelve made \$6.25 per hour or less, and the highest paid nonexempt employee earned only \$8.50 per hour. (*Id.* at ¶ 9.) Even using the highest hourly wages earned by employees whose wages changed over time, the hourly employees who worked in Wright's store earned an average of \$6.25 per hour at Store 5982 and \$6.93 per hour at Store 5827 during the relevant time period. (*Id.*) Family Dollar's records reflect that Wright managed at least 80 employee hours 100% of the time during the relevant time period. (*Id.* at ¶ 8.)

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affidavit and rely on the testimony she gave in her deposition, where she was examined at length about her responsibilities as a manager of a Family Dollar store. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 513.

<sup>3</sup> Wright filed her opt-in consent form on September 30, 2008. Accordingly, September 30, 2005, or three years prior to her opt-in date, through the end of her employment on July 6, 2006, represents the longest possible relevant time period for Wright's claims in this action.

Wright contends that she devoted 97-98% of her time to performing nonexempt work, but also admits that she was responsible for running the store. (Wright Dep. at 79-81, 156, 200-201.) For example, Wright admitted that even when she was performing non-managerial tasks in the store, she concurrently was responsible for supervising her employees and monitoring the security of the store. (*Id.* at 79-80, 165-66.) Wright also had the authority and ability to direct other employees to perform this nonexempt work. (*Id.* at 79-80, 156, 166.)

Wright was responsible for many tasks and duties as part of her job. Specifically, Wright was responsible for: interviewing and screening employees, selecting applicants to move forward in the hiring process, and providing hiring recommendations; completing the hiring paperwork; training employees and grooming them for advancement; scheduling employees; supervising and directing employees' work; maintaining financial and sales paperwork and handling the bank deposits; evaluating the work of her employees and recommending promotions; handling customer complaints; maintaining the security of the store and guarding against theft; ensuring that the store stayed within the allocated payroll budget; ordering different products from vendors depending on how successful sales were; and monitoring legal compliance measures with respect to hiring. (Wright Dep. at 20, 37-38, 41-42, 45-47, 55-56, 77, 80-81, 87, 91, 101-02, 124-29, 154-56, 164-66, 168-69, 183, 187-89, 192-93, 205.)

Though Wright utilized a team concept in running her store, she was "in charge" and served as the head of the team she built at her store. (*Id.* at 80-81.) Wright testified that her employees never refused to follow her direction when she directed their work and that she considered it part of her job to help direct employees to grow and do better. (*Id.* at 80-82.) Wright was integral to the application and hiring process as she selected stronger applicants for

interviews, interviewed applicants, and made recommendations to her District Manager as to who should be interviewed. (*Id.* at 37-38, 40-41.)

Similarly, Wright used her judgment in providing recommendations regarding the promotion to the position of Assistant Store Manager. (*Id.* at 41, 44-45.) Based on her knowledge of Terri Jackson's performance, Wright first recommended Jackson for the position of Assistant Store Manager and, after Wright decided to leave Family Dollar, recommended that Jackson take over the Store Manager position. (*Id.* at 20, 44-45, 205.) Wright also handled employee discipline, and typically chose to use counseling and verbal coaching rather than written discipline. (*Id.* at 80-83.)

As Store Manager, Wright reported to a District Manager. During the relevant time period Wright's District Manager was Carrie Pollard. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 7.) Aside from the last two months of Wright's employment, Pollard only visited Wright's stores once every month or two, would occasionally skip a month, and only stayed for 10 to 30 minutes at a time. (Wright Dep. at 68-75.) During the last two months of Wright's employment, Wright estimated that Pollard visited Wright's store more often, perhaps weekly, as "the numbers started to drop off, because the business started to drop off." (*Id.* at 68, 72.) Family Dollar's records indicate that during the relevant time period, Wright's District Manager oversaw 11 stores throughout Arizona, spanning a territory of approximately 142 miles from north to south and 128 miles from east to west. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 7.)

### **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Summary judgment is proper if "the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); *see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322-23 (1986). The moving party always

bears the initial burden of “informing the district court of the basis for its motion,” and identifying the matter “it believes demonstrate[s] the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. Once the movant has met the initial burden, “the non-moving party ‘may not rest upon mere allegation or denials of his pleading, but must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.’” *Hughes v. Bedsole*, 48 F.3d 1376, 1381 (4th Cir. 1995) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986)). This is particularly important where the nonmoving party bears the burden of proof. *Hughes*, 48 F.3d at 1381. A genuine issue for trial exists “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. If the evidence is merely colorable, or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *Id.* at 249-50. The judge’s inquiry, therefore, unavoidably asks whether reasonable jurors could find by a preponderance of the evidence that the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict.

“Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment.” *Id.* at 248. “The determination of whether an employee falls within the scope of a FLSA exemption is ultimately a legal question,” *Walton v. Greenbrier Ford, Inc.*, 370 F.3d 446, 450 (4th Cir. 2004), and the Fourth Circuit has repeatedly affirmed the grant of summary judgment where the facts demonstrate that an employee is exempt. *See, e.g., Grace v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, 637 F. 3d 508 (4th Cir. 2011) (affirming grant of summary judgment and holding that Family Dollar Store Manager was exempt executive); *Darveau v. Detecon, Inc.*, 515 F.3d 334 (4th Cir. 2008); *Jones v. Virginia Oil Co., Inc.*, 69 Fed. Appx. 633 (4th Cir. 2003); *Smith v. First Union National Bank*, 202 F.3d 234 (4th Cir. 2000).

## **DISCUSSION**

The Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) requires that an employee receive overtime pay if he or she works more than forty hours a week. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1). The FLSA, however, exempts from this requirement “any employee employed in a bona fide executive...capacity.” 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1). The Department of Labor (“DOL”) has promulgated regulations which further describe and interpret the scope of this exemption.

The current regulations provide that an employee qualifies as an executive if: (1) she is compensated on a salary basis at a rate of at least \$455 per week; (2) her primary duty is management of the enterprise; (3) she customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees; and (4) she has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change of status of other employees are given particular weight.<sup>4</sup> 29 C.F.R. § 541.100(a) (2004).

Wright concedes in her Response that she is not challenging the first or third tests, thus the only tests at issue are (1) whether Wright’s primary duty is management of the enterprise and (2) whether she has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change of status of other employees are given particular weight. The DOL has also promulgated additional regulations which further describe and define these tests; these additional regulations are discussed below. In light of these regulations, Wright qualifies as an exempt executive.

### **1. Family Dollar Satisfies the Primary Duty Test**

The regulations provide guidance as to how an employee’s primary duty may be determined. The regulations instruct that the determination should be “based on all the facts in a

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<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff incorrectly contends that “frequency of discretion” is an independent “primary duty factor.” *See* (Doc. No. 1069, Pl.’s Resp. at 24.)

particular case.” 29 C.F.R. § 541.700(a). The regulations set forth, but are not limited to, four factors to consider in this analysis: (1) the amount of time spent in the performance of managerial duties; (2) the relative importance of the managerial duties as compared with other types of duties; (3) the relative freedom from supervision; and (4) the relationship between the manager’s salary and the wages paid to other employees for the kind of nonexempt work performed by the supervisor. (*Id.*)

Upon consideration of the factors identified for determining whether Wright’s primary duty was management, the Court concludes that the factors are readily satisfied.

**a. The Amount of Time Spent in Performance of Managerial Duties**

The regulations provide a list of “management” activities, which include, but are not limited to:

Interviewing, selecting, and training of employees; setting and adjusting their rates of pay and hours of work; directing their work, maintaining their production or sales records for use in supervision or control; appraising their productivity and efficiency for the purpose of recommending promotions or other changes in their status; handling their complaints and grievances and disciplining them when necessary; planning the work; determining the type of materials, supplies, machinery or tools to be used or merchandise to be bought, stocked, and sold; controlling the flow and distribution of materials or merchandise and supplies; providing for the safety of the [employees] and the property; planning and controlling the budget; and monitoring or implementing legal compliance measures.<sup>5</sup>

29 C.F.R. § 541.102.

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<sup>5</sup> An employee need not perform all management duties listed in the regulations, or even regularly perform such duties, in order to be considered an exempt executive. *See Aguirre v. SBC Communs., Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. Lexis 72666, 63-62 (S.D. Tex. Sept. 30, 2007) (finding that “plaintiffs’ ‘primary duty’ for purposes of the executive exemption was ‘management,’ despite the fact that the plaintiffs did not perform other ‘managerial’ duties listed in Section 541.102.”).

Wright explicitly testified that she performed *almost every one* of these management activities as a Family Dollar Store Manager.<sup>6</sup> For example, Wright interviewed and screened potential employees, selected applicants to move forward in the hiring process, and provided hiring recommendations (Wright Dep. at 20, 37-38, 41-42.); provided training to her employees on Family Dollar benefits, policies and procedures (*Id.* at 183.); assigned employees to a schedule and set their individual hours of work, including having to adjust the schedule if employees needed or requested time off (*Id.* at 154-55.); and directed and supervised her employees' work. (*Id.* at 80, 124, 156.) In addition, Wright maintained and was responsible for certain sales and financial records, as well as bank deposits (*Id.* at 124-29.); evaluated the work of her employees for the purpose of recommending promotions (*Id.* at 20, 45, 82, 87, 91, 101-02, 205.); and disciplined employees when necessary by providing verbal counseling. (*Id.* at 81.) Furthermore, Wright was responsible for the safety and security of the store (*Id.* at 55-56, 165-66, 192-93.); controlling and staying within the allocated payroll budget (*Id.* at 168-69.); and monitoring legal compliance measures with respect to hiring, such as completing I-9 paperwork. (*Id.* at 46-47.)

Wright cannot overcome the exemption by claiming that she spent the majority of her time performing non-managerial duties. The regulations state that an employee who spends more than fifty percent of his or her time performing managerial work will typically satisfy the primary duty requirement. 29 C.F.R. § 541.700(b). The regulations, however, also emphasize that “time alone...is not the sole test” and that exempt

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<sup>6</sup> The fact that the Assistant Managers can perform the same tasks as Wright does not render her tasks and duties any less managerial. Courts have consistently held that the fact that a non-exempt employee may sometimes perform exempt duties does not make these duties any less exempt/managerial. See *Baldwin v. Trailer Inns., Inc.*, 266 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2001) (“[t]hat the [non-exempt] assistant managers may have performed some managerial tasks does not render the tasks non-exempt.”).



executives are not required to spend more than fifty percent of their time performing exempt work if other factors support the conclusion that management is their primary duty.<sup>7</sup> *Id.* In *Grace*, the Fourth Circuit explained that “[t]here is no per se rule that once the amount of time spent on manual labor approaches a certain percentage, satisfaction of this factor is precluded as a matter of law.” 637 F.3d 508, 515 (4th Cir. 2011).

The regulations also specifically address the concept of concurrent duties. 29 C.F.R. § 541.106. Concurrent performance, or multi-tasking, of exempt and nonexempt work is explicitly recognized as a managerial duty by the DOL’s regulations. *Id.*; *see also* 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1).<sup>8</sup> “It is misleading simply to add up the time that [Plaintiff] spent unloading trucks, stocking inventory, running cash registers, or sweeping floors and conclude thereby that she was merely a clerk and not a manager.” *Grace*, F.3d at 516.

Wright was ultimately responsible for the performance of the store and remained the highest ranking employee in the store, even while performing nonexempt work. (Wright Dep. at 69-70, 74-75; Hartsell Decl. ¶ 4.) Thus, Wright “remain[ed] responsible for the success or failure of the business operations under [her] management while performing the nonexempt work.” 29 C.F.R. § 541.106. In other words, Wright performed her nonexempt tasks in the context of her overall responsibility to ensure the store was profitable. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 516.

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<sup>7</sup> The Court disagrees with Wright’s contention that failure to meet the 50 percent threshold means that an employee fails to satisfy the primary duty requirement. The Fourth Circuit clarified the application of the 50 percent “rule of thumb” by stating that, “[i]t is clear from this language that primary duty is meant to be assessed by the totality of the circumstances.” *Counts v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Co.*, 317 F.3d 453, 456 (4th Cir. 2003). Wright’s reliance on *Clark v. J.M. Benson Co., Inc.*, 789 F.2d 282 (4th Cir. 1986) is misplaced because the court held that it would apply the 50 percent rule to that specific case. Additionally, Wright’s reliance on *Shockley v. City of Newport News*, 997 F.2d 18 (4th Cir. 1993) is also misplaced because that case involved police officers, not retail store managers, who were not paid on a salary basis – something that is not at issue here.

<sup>8</sup> The FLSA recognizes the nature of retail business and states that “an employee of a retail or service establishment shall not be excluded from the definition of an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity because of the number of hours in his work week which he devotes to activities not directly or closely related to the performance of executive or administrative activities.” 29 U.S.C. § 213(a)(1).

In *Grace*, the Fourth Circuit found the plaintiff “was performing management duties whenever she was in the store, even though she also devoted most of her time [99%] to doing the mundane physical activities necessary for its successful operation.” 637 F.3d at 517. Similar to the plaintiff in *Grace*, even though Wright contends that she devoted 97-98% of her time to performing nonexempt work, she was also the person responsible for running the store and performed her nonexempt tasks concurrently with her exempt managerial work. (Wright Dep. at 69-70.) For example, Wright monitored the security of her store and looked out for shoplifters while working as Store Manager. (*Id.* at 165-66.) Wright also supervised and directed her employees while performing non-managerial work. (*Id.* at 79-80.) Moreover, as contemplated by 29 C.F.R. § 541.700(c), Wright had the discretion and flexibility to choose what tasks to perform herself and what tasks to delegate to other employees. (*Id.* at 79-80, 156, 166.) Thus, Wright had a choice of which duties to perform, in contrast to a nonexempt employee who would simply perform the task to which he or she was assigned. (*Id.*) Wright also had the authority and the ability to direct other employees to perform this nonexempt work. (*Id.*)

While Wright argues that management was not her primary duty because she spent the majority of her time engaged in manual labor, the regulations and the Court in *Grace* clarify that performance of these duties, in conjunction with overall supervision and management of the store, is not contrary to the application of the exemption. Thus, Wright’s own testimony regarding her duties and tasks reflect that they were undeniably managerial in nature and easily meet the requirements of the executive exemption. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 508.

**b. The Relative Importance of the Managerial Duties as Compared with Other Types of Duties**

Wright's managerial duties were more important than the other duties she performed because they were critical to the operation of the store. In *Grace*, the plaintiff's managerial tasks, which included filling out paperwork, addressing customer complaints, working with employees on their schedules, and collecting cash, were critical to the operation of the store, as there was "*no one else at the site to direct these actions.*" *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517 (emphasis in original). Similarly, Wright's managerial tasks, which included interviewing and employee screening (Wright Dep. At 20, 37-38, 41-42.), training (*Id.* at 183.), store security (*Id.* at 55-56, 165-66, 192-93.), bank deposits and financial and sales paperwork (*Id.* at 124-29.), scheduling (*Id.* at 154-55.), and the overall supervision and direction of her employees, were critical to the operation of the store. (*Id.* at 80, 124, 156.)

While Wright argues that she was under the direct supervision of her District Manager, she nonetheless stated that the District Manager visited the store only once every month or two until the last two months of her employment and only interacted with her for approximately five minutes during such visits— not enough to direct the managerial tasks. (*Id.* at 69-70, 75.) Therefore, because she was the only person running the store, the store could not have operated successfully without Wright's handling of these managerial tasks.

**c. Relative Freedom from Supervision**

Relative freedom from supervision does not demand complete freedom from supervision. In *Grace*, the plaintiff's supervising District Manager typically visited the store once every two to three weeks. *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. The court also noted, apart from his supervision, which was not uncharacteristic for any retail operation, the district manager was not a "micro-manager who constantly was looking over [the manager's] shoulder." *Id.* The supervision of seventeen

stores would hardly permit [the District Manager] to micro-manage all of them. *Id.*; *see also Thomas v. Speedway Super America LLC*, 506 F.3d 496, 504-509 (6th Cir. 2007) (court found it significant that plaintiff's District Manager was responsible for ten to twelve stores, as opposed to situations where a higher level manager was responsible for only a few stores).

Wright was relatively free from supervision during the relevant time period. Wright testified that her District Manager visited the store once every month or two for the majority of the time she was a Store Manager, and only once every week for the last two months of her employment. (Wright Dep. at 68-76.) Moreover, Family Dollar's records indicate that during the relevant time period, Wright's District Manager oversaw eleven stores, including Wright's store, spanning a territory of approximately 142 miles from north to south and 128 miles from east to west in Arizona. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 7.) Though Wright was in contact with her District Managers through regular conference calls, this does not equate to exacting supervision. In *Grace*, the Fourth Circuit held that the plaintiff was relatively free from direct supervision, despite her being in contact with her District Manager by telephone and email, and being subject to company policies, procedures, and budgetary requirements, as this type of supervision "was not uncharacteristic for any retail operation." 637 F.3d at 517. The infrequency of the District Managers' visits and the large number of stores they were responsible for supervising does not allow them to micro-manage each individual store. *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517; *Thomas*, 506 F.3d at 508.

**d. Relationship Between Salary and Wages Paid to Other Employees for the Kind of Nonexempt Work Performed by the Supervisor**

To determine the relationship between a managerial salary and wages paid to nonmanagerial employees, the Fourth Circuit considered, first, whether the manager earned more, in absolute terms, than nonmanagerial employees and, second, whether the manager was a

“profit center.” *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. This second consideration asks whether the manager had the ability to influence the amount of her compensation. *Id.*

As to the first consideration, Wright earned significantly higher amounts on an hourly basis than nonexempt workers. The record shows that of the fifteen nonexempt employees who worked at Wright’s stores during the relevant time period, twelve made \$6.25 per hour or less. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 9.) Even using the highest hourly wage for those employees whose wages changed over time, nonexempt employees received an average hourly wage of only \$6.25 per hour at Store 5982 and \$6.93 per hour at Store 5827. (*Id.*) In comparison, Family Dollar’s records indicate that Wright worked an average of 55 hours per week at Store 5982 from September 30, 2005 to April 22, 2006, and from May 28, 2006 to July 6, 2006. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.) The same records confirm that Wright worked an average of 46.31 hours per week at Store 5827 from April 23, 2006 to May 27, 2006. (*Id.*) Even setting aside her bonus payment, Wright earned compensation, which when computed on an hourly basis, averaged between \$11.82 and \$14.53 per hour during the relevant time period. A review of these calculations reveals a significant difference in wages between Wright and her nonexempt employees.

As to the second consideration, Wright was a “profit center,” her bonuses depended on her store’s profitability and were directly tied to her performance in terms of sales, shrink, and inventory results. (Wright Dep. at 117-18, 136, 145, 164.); *See Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. Wright earned bonuses of \$257.26 and \$1,450.32 during the relevant time period; a bonus for which nonexempt store employees were not eligible. (Hartsell Decl. ¶ 5.) Therefore, since Wright had the ability to directly influence her own compensation, this factor is satisfied.

**e. Frequency With Which the Employee Exercises Discretionary Power**

While this factor is no longer an explicit factor in the “primary duty” analysis under the current regulations, the fact that Wright exercised discretion virtually every day and all day long in her capacity as store manager supports that her primary duty was management. Wright decided how to assign and apportion work among herself and her employees (Wright Dep. at 80, 124, 156.), how to adjust the schedule (*Id.* at 154-55.), how to interview candidates (*Id.* at 20, 37-38, 41-42.), and how to make sure the store ran safely (*Id.* at 55-56, 165-66, 192-93.); when to order different products from vendors depending on how successful the products were in terms of sales (*Id.* at 164); while at the same time satisfying customers. All of these tasks involved “discretionary acts inherent in being responsible for the successful operation of a retail store.” *Grace*, 637 F.3d at 517. Moreover, the fact that Family Dollar maintains certain policies and procedures for the sake of consistency does not mean that Wright failed to exercise discretion in enforcing these policies and procedures.<sup>9</sup>

**2. Authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion or any other change of status of other employees are given particular weight**

Finally, the additional prong of the executive exemption test contained in the current regulations states that an exempt employee has authority to hire *or* fire other employees *or* his recommendations as to the hiring, firing, advancement, promotion, or any other change of status of other employees are given particular weight. 29 C.F.R. § 541.100(a)(4). The DOL provides guidance with respect to whether an employee’s recommendations satisfy this standard.

Specifically, the “factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, whether it is part of the

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<sup>9</sup> See *Murray v. Stuckey’s, Inc.*, 50 F.3d 564, 570 (8th Cir. 1995) (standardized procedures and policies may circumscribe but do not eliminate discretion of on-site store manager); *Thomas v. Speedway Super America LLC*, 506 F.3d 496, 507 (6th Cir. 2007) (manager still exercised discretion on a daily basis even though store had standardized operating procedures); *Grace v. Family Dollar Stores, Inc.*, 637 F.3d 508 (4th Cir. 2011) (manager still exercised discretion even though she was subject to company policies and the company template for a store in the Family Dollar chain).

employee's job duties to make such suggestions and recommendations; the frequency with which such suggestions and recommendations are made or requested; and the frequency with which the employee's suggestions and recommendations are relied upon." 29 C.F.R. § 541.105.

Importantly, the employee's recommendations "may still be deemed to have 'particular weight' even if a higher level manager's recommendation has more importance and even if the employee does not have the authority to make the ultimate decision as to the employee's change in status."

*Id.*

Wright's deposition testimony establishes that she meets the additional prong of the executive exemption test contained in the current regulations, namely that her suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring and change of status of other employees were given particular weight. Wright was actively involved in the interviewing and employee screening process. (Wright Dep. at 20, 37-38, 41-42.) Wright testified that she went through the applications, evaluated the candidate's background, and selected certain ones to pass along to her District Manager and move forward in the hiring process. (*Id.*) Wright therefore effectively controlled which candidates were presented for possible District Manager approval. Courts have recognized that a manager plays an important role in the hiring process when she has the ability to veto a potential hire by not presenting the applicant to her supervisor. *See Pollard v. GPM Invs., LLC*, No. 3:10-cv-115, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24199 at \*27 (E.D. Va. Mar. 10, 2011) (holding that managers "had sufficient input in the hiring, firing, and promotions to justify their exemptions" where the managers screened applicants and determined whether they would continue in their application process).

In addition, Wright's District Manager closely followed her hiring recommendations. Wright specifically recalled that after an initial round of hiring individuals to help set up her

store, she recommended the Terri Jackson and Veronica Hidalgo be hired permanently at her store; hiring recommendations which her District Manager followed. (Wright Dep. at 44-45.)

Similarly, Wright's District Manager also closely followed her recommendations with respect to the promotion of Terri Jackson. (*Id.* at 20, 44-45, 205.) Wright testified that she recommended that Jackson be promoted to Assistant Store Manager and then, when Wright was leaving Family Dollar, to Store Manager; her District Manager followed these recommendations. (*Id.*)

Therefore, while Wright may not have had the ultimate decision making authority with respect to hiring, it is undisputable that she controlled the screening process and at least some of her recommendations as to hiring, promotion and termination were closely followed, thereby satisfying the particular weight requirement.

### **CONCLUSION**

Looking at the facts in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, the Court finds that Family Dollar has satisfied the DOL regulations qualifying Kim Wright as an exempt executive under the FLSA. No reasonable jury could find otherwise. Therefore, Family Dollar is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

### **ORDER**

IT IS ORDERED that

- (1) Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. No. 1040) is GRANTED and Plaintiff Kim Wright is dismissed;
- (2) The Court finds that there is no just reason to delay a finding of final judgment for Family Dollar with regard to Plaintiff Kim Wright's claim against Family Dollar;



- (3) The Clerk is directed to enter final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), for Family Dollar with regard to Plaintiff Kim Wright.

Signed: February 3, 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Graham C. Mullen", written over a horizontal line.

Graham C. Mullen  
United States District Judge

